CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1871.

AN ILLINOIS HORROR.

A MAN LYNCHED FOR WHIPPING TO DEATH HIS OWN SON.

Sickening Details of his Crime-The Evidence of the Mother and Sisters— Prompt and Awful Retribution— Scenes at the Lynching.

[From the Peoria (IIL) Review, July 6.] A few days ago we gave a brief statement of a brutal murder near Onarga, in this State, in which a father killed his own son. The prominent actor in this dreadful tragedy was named Martin Mera, an Irishman by birth, about 44 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, thickset and muscular, with a forbidding countenance, a restless, impatient eye, and a deep, ance, a resuless, impatient eye, and a deep, gutteral voice. He owned a place containing eighty acres about two and a half miles from Onarga, in Iroquois County. His house shows a considerable degree of refinement, and the number of books and papers indicated that its owner was a person of considerable intelligence. He was known among his neightern as papers. owner was a person of considerable intelligence. He was known among his neighbors as honest, a prompt paymaster and a hard-working man. But he had a dreadful temper, and when under its influence fix would whip his horses unmercifully, cut out the eyes of his hogs, and indulge in other acts of brutal and flendish passion. His family consisted of his wite, an intelligent lady, aged about 40, and six children, the eldest 14 years and the youngest about 20 days. The eldest boy was named Martin, and he was 11 years of age. On the 15th of June, Mera came to Gliman and posted two written notices, stating that his boy had run away from home, and offering a reward for his return. He stated jocosely that he did not know why the lad should leave, as he had always treated him well. A few days after some of the neighbors began to suspect that something was wrong, and on the 30th Messrs. McCourtle and G. B. Winters, of Onarga, and others swore out a and on the 30th Messrs. McCourtie and G. B. Winters, of Onarga, and others swore out a warrant and started for Mera's house. On their way they stopped at a school which Mera's oldest daughter was attending, and questioned her. On promising to protect her, she said her father had beaten her brother, and after beating him had put him on the stove, and she had never seen him since, but believed he was dead. Armed with these facts the party arrested Mera. He was perfectly calm, and insisted that his boy had run away. He was released, and eight men watched the house in hopes that he would visit the grave and give them a clue to the body, but he did not do this. The next day he was taken to Onarga on a warrant for murder, and a

grave and give them a clue to the body, but he did not do this. The next day he was taken to Onarga on a warrant for murder, and a large party went out to look for the body of the murdered boy. The search was contiqued all day without success, but finally, late in the afternoon, Mr. John Barnes, of Gliman, found near the hedge south of the house a plece of clay subsoil that had been cut with a spade. A stick was forced into the ground about three feet, and on being drawn out it smelled of decayed matter. The ground was removed and the body of the boy Martin was found buried four feet eight inches deep. He was enveloped in a sheet neatly planed about his body, and he had on his shirt, pants and cap, the latter pulled over his eyes. The body was very much decomposed, but the feet gave evidence of being burnt. The news quickly spread, and McCourtie went to town to see Mera. On his approach Mera was saying to the croyed, "if I've killed the boy, why don't they find the body." McCourtie responded. "Martin, they have found the body, and you must submit to these handouffs."

"Where did you find it. Mac ?" handouffs."
"Where did you find it, Mac?"
"Close by the hedge in the garden."
"Have mercy on me, Mac?"
"How can you ask for mercy, never having shown it while your boy plead for it? No,

sir, do not ask for mercy."
"I did, Mac. I did whip him to death," said

"I did, Mac. I did whip him to death," said Mera.

The excitement in Onarga was intense, and a large crowd gathered, expressing their determination to lynch the prisoner. During this time Mera seemed perfectly cool, and even expressed his regrets that he did not do the work more thoroughly. He was finally put in a wagon and removed to Watseka, the county seat, where he was lodged in jail. This was last Saturday. On Sunday the coroner impanelled a jury and held an inquest. The facts of finding the body were given above.

The mother and sister of the boy testified as follows:

A TALE OF HORROR. Mary Mera, the wife and mother, appeared Mera, notwithstanding a bursting heart, told the tale of horror calmly: I live two and a half the tale of horror calmly: I live two and a nair miles from Onarga; Martin Mera is my husband; have lived there six years; Martin treated his ohlidren kindly at times; he has not whipped much lately; he whipped our boy Martin on Tuesday night, two weeks acolast Tuesday; he whipped him very hard; I did not see him; my babe was born that day; did not hear blows, but heard the child's cries; they were in the kitchen; I was in my bedroom; the parior is between the two; I heard the child cry, "Yea, sir! yes, sir! no, sir!" the whipping continued some time; my husband would ask him, "Will you work?" The child did not scream; I do not know what time the child went to bed; Mera got up between 4 and 5; I was under the influence of some powders, and did not swaken until breakfast was nd did not awaken until breakfast was ders, and did not awaken until breakfast was over; did not sleep during the night much; the little girl came in and asked me if I want ed breakfast; I told her I did not want breakfast; did not hear any disturbance; about 10 o'clock the child came into the bedroom, follow the little that was which in the contract of lowed by his lather; his father was whipping him; he whipped him very hard with a horse-whip, a black snake, about one and a half inches at the but; did see him strke him a Inches at the butt; did see him strke him a great many times; all I saw of the whipping was in my bedroom; he did not strike him with the butt-end of the whip; the lash was broken off so as to leave the whip only about a yard long; he dodged around the room to avoid the blows, promising to work, and asking for mercy; he did not hold the child; the child went around and around the room, and my husband gave him some very hard blows; the child plead, "Don't whip me, father! don't whip me and I will work. Please don't. Oh! don't whip me, father, and I will work!" He was naked when he came into my room; his father made him take off his clothes, take off everything; the boy had just come in from the field; his face was swollen from the whipping everything; the boy had just come in from the field; his face was swollen from the whipping he received the night before; he was not crying when he came into the room; his father whipped him very hard for ten or fitteen minutes, the hoy all the time begging for mercy, and promising to work; his father at last stopped, when he told the child to put on his shirt; the child made an effort and falled; his father again ordered him to put on his shirt, when he said: "I can't see it!" "No. father; I can't see you, father! I can't see you, father! I can't see you, father!" and fell dying; my husband said, "Have I killed him?" and I said, 'Yes, you have, you have finished him;" he then took him in his arms and bathed him, "he then took him in his arms and bathed him, the then took him in the company to the company nave I killed him?" He rubbed him with spirits hall an hour; the child raised his hands once, and moved his lips, and it was over; his last words were, "I can't see, I can't see;" he then pushed the body under my bed, where it remained until little before midnight; after it remained until little before midnight; after night, Mera went out, often staying for a short time, and then would return; he took the body out of the front door; he said he would give his right arm and leg rather than had it happen; he would suffer any torture to have him back again; he generally treated his family well; he is a good provider; the only trouble was the boy would tell lies; he would tell the boy to tell the truth, and mind his lessons; he is a very high-tempered man and never knows when to stop; it I was on my feet I could have saved my boy, but my

on my feet I could have saved my boy, but my

habe was only one day old: I was on my bed;

children were not afraid of him except when he was whipping some of them; I was afraid of him at times; he is a very passionate man, and when he was kind he was extra kind; when the men took him away he said, "This is a bad job, this is a terrible thing;" I did not say a word while the whipping was going on; I looked at him as much as to say, you have done enough, but I did not speak, as I knew he would be more angry; he was not under the influence of liquor at the time he killed the boy; he has whipped the girls a number of times with a horsewhip; he went for a neighboring woman; on Tuesday morning, about 10 o'clock, I was aken sick; the woman came and he took her back after dinner; the boy was healthy; never heard him complain unless it was the headache; he would have been 11 years old on the 17th of June; his shirt was bloody, but do not know where it came from; it did not come from his mouth; his face was it did not come from his mouth; his lace was swollen in the morning; suppose it was from the whipping the night before; I do not know where the whip is; he was in his right mind; he never acted singularly; he is a man of good, sense, steady, and adapted to money

LITTLE MAGGIE.

LITTLE MAGGIE.

This little girl, about seven years old, sald:
Father whipped brother with a whip; he put
brother on the stove; he laid him down; he
cried when he was put on the stove; there was
fire in the stove; he laid him down on his back
on the hot stove; brother tried to get away;
his clothes were all off: father made him take
them off himself; father hit brother on the
back and head; he hit him lots of times; he
threw him in the shed; he then walked in and
stood by the side of the wall; he whipped him
and took him into mother's room; I never saw
him more: I dun't know what was done with and took him into mother's roun, i here also, him more; I don't know what was done with him; father told me not to say anything about it or he would punish me; I loved my prother; father whipped me sometimes with a whip. father whipped me som SARAH MERA

Is a very modest appearing girl of about 14 years of age. She swore: I always lived at home; father treated me well at times and sometimes not; he has punished me two or tree times; the last time in December last; he did threaten me four weeks ago; I did work around the stable helping father; did housework; about a year and a half ago he whipped me very hard with a horsewhip; not the same whip he used on brother; he whipped mu very hard in December because I had been at a neighbor's and stayed an hour; he often threatened to whip me if I did not do the threatened to whip me if I did not do the chores; on Tuesday two weeks last Tuesday, he brought brother in and said he had not he brought brother in and said he had not worked, and whipped him, and knocked him down twice; father continued to whip him until he ceuld not stand up; "he would whip the life out of him;" two or three times he would say this, and brother would plead with father: "Father, dont whip me any more!" He was a good boy, and I liked him; brother went to bed about 10 o'clock; he said he did not know why father whipped him so; he never tood stories only when father made him, and father would threaten that if he did not own that he did so and so he would whip him, and to avoid it he would own to things he never did.

never dld. THE PATAL MORNING. On Wednesday morning I got up and got breakfast ready; father rose when breakfast was ready; brother got up, but felt so badly that he went to bed again; father made him get up and go out and feed the stock, and when he came back father whipped him and sent him to the field; he went for him and brought him in; made him take off his clothing and then commenced whipping him; he then picked him up and laid him on the stove; the stove was hot enough to heat an iron; I was stove was hot enough to heat an iron; I was baking biscult; father put him on the stove twice, brother pleading all the while, "Father, don't burn me, don't burn me!" He screamed very loud, and the skin stack to the stove; his skin came off from his back and his feet and it stuck to the stove; it smelled, so I opened the door, and father immediately shut it; while brother was pleading, father said he would burn him until 'be would work; he has whipped me very hard, and has said he would punish me till I could not sit up; I have a mark on my arm where he struck me last December with a arm where he struck me last December with a horsewhip; it cut through the flesh and was sore two weeks; I have seen him strike mother with his fists and blacken her face; saw strike her a number of times; don't know how many; mother told me to do always what father liked, and we always tried; he whipped father liked, and we always tried; he whipped brother a number of times with the butt-end of a horsewalp on the head; he knocked him down three or four times; the flesh from his back and feet stuck to the storm. back and feet stuck to the stove; he whipped him alterwards; I never saw my brother since he went into the bed-room; I did tell a that I never expected to see my brother again; that he had not run away, because he could not; I was not going to tell, because father had whipped me very hard, and I was afraid of him; mother was going to leave one time; I do not know what the trouble was she shows marks where father whipped her he took brother in his arms and put him or the stove and held him there two or three minutes.

THE VERDICT. The jury on these facts brought in a verdict that Martin Mera, Sr., had feloniously, intentionally and with malice aforethought murdered his son, Martin Mera, Jr., on the 14th day of June, and committed him to appear at the Circuit Court on Wednesday, the 5th.

LYNCHING OF THE MONSTER. (From the Peoria Transcript, July 6.]

Yesterday morning we gave the chief parti-culars in the lynching of Martin Mera, at wat seka, on the evening previous, and have since learned some further particulars from an eye-witness. The details of the murder of the boy are far more revolting than yet published, and some of them are unfit to print. Two attempts were made to break the jall before the successful one. On Wednesday evening a mob of eighty-five or ninety men, headed by Dr. Daniels, of Onarga, went to the Jail. The sheriff refused to give up the prisoner, and, sheriff refused to give up the prisoner, and, upon Daniels attempting to enter, fired upon him. Daniels struck his arm ap, wrenched the pistol from his hand, and the mobithen, the pistol from his hand, and the mob then, with a heavy sledge-hammer, battered down the door of the cell where Mera was confined. The poor wretch begged for mercy, but the mob caught him, securely pinloned his arms, and carled him into the open air. Dr. Daniels then made a speech, staling that he had sworn not to return home until he had hung the man, and asked the crowd if they would stand the heavy staling that he desired to man, and asked the crowd it they would stand by him, and also saying that he desired to have the last pull at the rope. The crowd signified their intention of going ahead. Dan-iels counselled to moderation, and they pro-ceeded with the doomed man to a tree a short, distance from the town. The wagon upon which he was seated was drawn under a tree. which he was seated was drawn under a tree. the rope made fast to a limb of the tree and around his neck, and he was then told that he might have twenty minutes in which to pre-pare for eternity. He spent the first half of the time in piteous appeals for mercy, and several persons in the crowd brutally derided him. A man advised him to pray, and offered to pray for him. He said he could not pray without a priest. Then he called on the Masons for help, but nobody responding, he cursed the Masons. Then he called on the Catholics to save him, but one of them shouted. "Call on God, for He alone can save you." He then raised his voice to Heaven, as previously reported. At last the wagon was pulled from under him, and he was left hanglag. At first he did not move a muscle, but after a few seconds his struggles were fearful, until life was extinct. When the crowd had nearly all dispersed, a few brutes fired their revolvers and guns into his body. He was elt hanging all night, his friends claiming his sett anging an night, his triends cauling his body in the morning. About a thousand per-sons witnessed the hanging. The leaders were quiet and orderly, but some of the crowd betrayed great brusility, in speech and gesture. Our informant describes it as a sickening specials.

Semi-official papers announce that universal compulsory service is soon to be intro-duced into Alsace and Lorraige, notwithstand ing the persevering resistance offered to the law by the Alsatians themselves. They have peti-loned Bismarck to the effect, but he is in-exorable. Only such are to remain exempt he has not always treated me well; he gave me a crack aside the head one or two times; I did want to leave him some time sluce, but from the duty who have served against Ge many. The new levied troops are, if possible, not to be employed against France. But the government cannot conceal its eagerness to he promised better, and we got along very well afterwards; he has had some trouble with well alterwards; he has had some trouble with his neighbors, but neyer spoke bad of them; my brother came to see me once and my husband drove him off; the first day I was up I went to look for the grave; I told Martin I had been out to look for the grave; he asked, "Did you find: it?" I told him "No?" "I don't blok row could?" was his renly; when the government cannot conceal its eagerness to eradicate the old French spirit, and even demonstrations and mock processions of little boys have been stopped by the iron hand of Prussian 'honor and justice." Having been enlogized and taken under his special protection by Prince Bismarck, the population began for a time to consider itself a privileged class. But this error has been speedily rectified by a special decree warning the independent Alsatians that as long as they have not declared in favor of France they must conthink you could," was his reply; when the men came out to search for the body I denied men came out to search for the body I denied it, for my own and children's aske; I knew that Martin was a passionate man, and that our lives were in danger; he fold me not to tell of what happened, and he said, "This is a bed job," and then said, "It was too bad;" the

THE NEW YORK RIOT. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE OUT-

Mayor Hall Assumes the Responsibility of Kelso's Order-The Rioters to be Indicted-Number of Killed-Excellent Behavior of the Police.

BREAK AND ITS RESULTS.

NEW YORK, July 14. Mayor Hall assumes the whole responsibility of Kelso's order forbidding the Orange proession, and argues that the result proved the wisdom of the order. The police commission ers, Democratic and Republican, were unani mous in favor of Kelso's order. The grand jury propose to indict the rioters for murder, and the utterers of incendiary speeches as accessory. The deaths from the rtot are 56; more of the wounded will die. The regiments are still quarrelling over the question which fired

universally praised. LATER. -Two more of the wounded rioters

are dead. LATEST.—The funerals were attended by the Hibernians in full regalia. There were no disturbances. The militia officers are still quarrelling over the responsibility for the unnec essary use of fire-arms.

DETAILS BY MAIL.

Excitement Among the Merchants. The New York papers, which in the main commented more or less strongly on the prohibitory order, while particularly denouncing the criminal foliy of perpetuating in this country the feuds of the old, give the following items of interest in connection with the effect of the superintendent's order.

At the close of the business meeting of the Produce Exchange on Tuesday, Judge W. P. Bensel, a leading merchant, referred to the action of the authorities in torbidding the Orange tion of the authorities in forbidding the Grange parade, and hoped that his fellow-members would express their feelings on the subject. He believed that every class of citizens had a right to march through our streets, and that it is the duty of the authorities to protect them in their undoubted right. This announcement created great excitement, and several gentlemen rose and said that the Produce Exchange was organized to facilitate the interests of commerce, and not interfere in other matters. A member repiled that the Produce Exchange commerce, and not interfere in other matters. A member replied that the Produce Exchange was composed of American citizens, and that it was their right and their duty to protest against the course pursued by the authorities in relation to the Orange parade. An animated debate followed, after which a resolution was offered that a committee be appointed to prepare resolutions condemning the action of the authorities in preventing one class of citizens from marching through the streets. A merchant then rose and said that he was a Catholic, and a firm adherent of his faith, but he was utterly opposed to interfering with the Catholic, and a firm adherent of his faith, but he was utterly opposed to interfering with the Orangemen, who had the same rights to use the streets for parades as their opponents, the Hibernian societies. This sentiment elicited loud applause, after which the resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned till Wednesday, when the resolutions will be presented for discussion. The following is the committee on resolutions to repert Wednesday alternoon: Horatio Reed, Charles J. Hall, John T. Miller, E. O. Lamson, Charles H. Hickox, R. Buchan and W. P. Bensei.

A Damper Upon the Gunsmiths.

A Damper Upon the Gunsmiths. Among those who regretted the prohibition of the parade were the gun-sellers, especially those along Chatham street and the Bowery. It is difficult to get a correct statement from almost any of them as to the exact influence expressed by the proposed. exercised by the proposed procession on the munitions of war stocks. Judging, however, by the hints they throw out, and the beaming by the hints they throw out, and the beaming countenances they exhibit when the subject is mentioned to them, their trade-barometers showed rather high. One man said that the sale of arms was twice as good as it was immediately before the Canadian invasion, and that, if it wasn't for Kelso's interference, the recorder that would have been disposed of that, if it wasn't for Keiso's interference, the powder that would have been disposed of Wednesday would have equalled the quantity it took to show our patriotism on the glorious Fourth. The best trade, however, was done by those who practice the graceful art of gun scouring and repairing. For the last week, they have been overcrowded with work. They all charged double prices, and, if things had gone on as these men fondly hoped they would, it would have cost at least the original price of a musket to have it nut in "target." price of a musket to have it put in "target

Kelso Accused of Treachery.

Melso Accused of Treachery.

During the proceedings of the Orange caucus Monday, the principal leaders stated that they had been all along in confidential communication with Superintendent Kelso, and had at his request shortened and changed the proposed route of the parade. Mr. Kelso, when first approached and asked for suitable police escort, had expressed himself willing to give the Orangemen all proper facilities, and agreed with the committee that they had fully as much right to march in procession as the Roman Catholic societies, the Germans, or those of any other foreign nationality. He aimply suggested that a shorter route of march simply suggested that a shorter route of march would be advisable, as then he could use the available force at his command to much better available force at his command to much better advantage. Mr. Kelso also pointed out certain streets laid down in the programme as objectionable, as the residents of those neighborhoods, being inimical to the proposed demonstration, would have the excuse for an attack

stration, would have the excuse for an attack brought to their very doors.

All of these suggestions were at once assented to by the committee, and the programme materially changed to sult the superintendent's ideas and wishes. It also transpired that even while the police order was being prepared and printed for circulation among the force, the Orangemen were led to believe that arrangements were being made to afford them police protection. One delegate stated that he saw the superintendent at an hour after that which saw the prohibitory an hour after that which saw the prohibitory order reach the Times office, and even then he was given to understand that the authorities intended to protect the societies, even if the presence of the militia was necessary to attain that end. These statements created a trees former in the capeus as they proved deep feeling in the caucus, as they proved that the authorities were playing a double and treacherous game.

A Wrathy Patriot. That the newspapers but feebly portrayed the state of public feeling, he soen had over-whelming proofs. Early in the morning a gentlemar who was entirely unknown to everybody in the building, and was therefore not a placeman, hurriedly entered the office of the superintendent, and looking Mr. Kelso squarely in the eye, handed him a newspaper, and pointing to the odious order, asked, "Did you sign that order, sir?" Superintendent Kelso answered, "Yes, sir." "Then, sir," exclaimed the excited citizen, "You ought to be shot." The startled superintendent sprang from his chuir, and calling for officer Kirsch, who is the sentinel at the door, directed him t remove the indignant man at once. The order was observed with more roughness than was cessary, and with such haste that the visitor's name could not be ascertained.

Revocation of the Order.

The storm of excitement continued to in orease during Tuesday, and at a late hour that night the objectionable order was revoked, and the city and state authorities united to protect the Orangemen. Governor Hoffman appeared on the scene and issued his proclamation guaranteeing protection to the paraders to the nliest extent possible.

Know-Nothingism Revived.

Early on Tuesday notices were sent to many odges asking them to meet at specified times and places for the revival of the organization. It is understood over 6000 names were enrolled, for these organizations during the day. Great excitement prevailed at the national guard armories last evening.

A Fenian Appeal. The council of the Fenian Brotherhood has issued an appeal to the brothers on the wisdom and patriotism of exercising their influence among the misguided and mistaken Irishmen who keep up and foster the evil spirit of faction which has ever been the curse of our race, and the greatest obstacle to the achievement of our national independence. Give no coun-

enance to any Irishman who would disgrace tenance to any frishman was voted upgate the name of our country by reviving the sense-less quarrels of the dead past, and would bring into this land of liberty the animosties begotten of the follies and religious rancor of our

Harper Building Attacked.

The Harper building was attacked by a mob, who were repulsed. It is reported that the rioters pressed all the conductors and drivers and passengers on the Eighth avenue railroad

Cut the Telegraph Wires. A procession of two hundred men, without

A procession of two hundred men, without society orders or badges, passing up Broadway, were stopped by the police at the corner of Tenth street and dispersed. The police came down in stages. The result was several bloody heads. Many of the stores on Broadway were closed at two o'clock, P. M., the proprietors being fearful of the consequences of keeping open. The most intense excitement prevailed.

Bennett Scared. Bennett Scared.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

James Gordon Bennett, of the New York
Herald telgraphed to Secretary Robeson, of the
Navy Department, this afternoon, asking that
a force of marines from the Brooklyn navy uselessly. There is no question of the excela lorce of marines yard might be detailed to guard the Herald building to-night in anticipation of its destruc-tion by the mob of to-day. lent behavior of the police. Their conduct is

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Abbeville.

Mr. J. F. C. DuPre, county treasurer for Abbeville, has been tendered the post of United States revenue collector for that dis-trict. The Abbeville Press, from which we learn the fact, says that it is not yet certain whether the tender will be accepted or not.

Anderson.

Anderson expects a hanging on Friday next, July 21, for which day has been set the exe-cution of Shadrack Webster, colored, for the murder of Adeline Agnew, colored.' Efforts are being made to establish a national bank at. Anderson; capital stock to be

A new postoffice has been established at the "Pendleton Factory." Spartanburg.

Celonel Myers, of the 7th- Cavairy, stationed at Spartanburg, died on the 11th instant at that place, after a shortiliness. We understand that his body will be sent North. Colonel Myers was an old and faithful army officer, having been in the service about forty years, and was fearless in the discharge of the duties that have failen to his lot during his lengthy

Major J. E. Crosland, of Barnwell, will open a school shortly in Alken. His character and reputation as a teacher and long experience willi nsure success, and we congratulate the community on the accession.

Rev. Mr. Porter has resigned the pastoral care of the Presbyterian Church of Alken. Kev. Mr. McBride, of Winnsboro', has been in vited to preach for them to-morow. He will probably be called, says the Alken Journal.

Greenville. The Mountaineer brings the following sad announcement: "Wiley Bishop (white) was brought before United States Commissioner, Captain John F. Porteous, at this place, yesterday, on a charge of lorgery and violation of postoffice laws. The evidence against the postoffice bases. postoffice laws. The evidence against him proved that he had received a letter for a Mrs. Trammell, had broken it open, and finding therein a check for twenty-four dollars on the United States Treasury office at Charleston, requiring Mrs. T.'s signiture, he forged her name thereto and sold the check to one of our merchants. Being unable to raise the necessary amount of ball, he was sent to jail to await his trial at the next term of the United States Court. Bishop was elected to the ed States Court. Bishop was elected to the Legislature in 1868, by the Republicans of this county; his term expired in 1870." Truly, how are the mighty fallen—but yesterday a lawmaker, and to-day in limbo as a lawbreaker.

Chester. John C. Reister has resigned as cierk of the court of Chester County. The resignation was accepted by the Governor. Judge Thomas will have to appoint some one to fill the

vacancy.

The Reporter says: "Work was begun on Monday last on the new Methodist Church in this town. It is to be a brick building, and the location selected is the vacant tot between the location selected is the vacant for between Saluda and York streets, adjoining the lot whereon the carriage shop of Z. C. Hutchinson was situated. This is only one among the many improvements that we observe going on about us. The horizon around is lumnious at night with the fires of burning brick clins." Chester is bound to be a city.

York.

The Yorkville Enquirer says: "On Monday morning last, the threshing-house, together with the machinery and a quantity of provenbelonging to John S. Bratton, Esq., ten der, belonging to John S. Bratton, Esq., ten miles south of Yorkville, was destroyed by fire. No clue has been obtained as to the origin of the fire, yet it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. We have no information as to the value of the property destroyed."

The same paper also has the following: "On Wednesday of last week a difficulty occurred at the residence of Jack Springs, near Rock Williams and the country between Jack Springs."

at the residence of Jack Springs, near Rock Hill in this county, between Jack Springs, Willis Hutchinson and his mother, Silla Hutchinson—'all colored—in relation to the chastisement of a niece of Willis Hutchinson by Jack Springs, who had the niece comployed as a nurse. The parties engaged in a quarrel, the result of which was that Jack Springs was fatally stabbed in several places, from the effects of which he died in about half an hour. A compared inquest was held over the holdy of of which he died in apout haif an hour. A coroner's inquest was held over the body of Springs by R. L. Crook, trial justice, acting as coroner, and a verdict was rendered charging Willis Hutchinson and his mother as principal and accessory to the killing of Jack Springs The accused has been lodged in jail to awai

Sheriff Whitman has entered upon the discharge of his duties. B. B. Sams and J. E. McGregor have been appointed deputies. Beaufort is to have a special session of court in August. Judge Thomas will preside. From the following list of burglaries, &c., it would seem as if Beaufort would afford a very eligible locality for a pentientiary. The material on the spot is so ample that the State can save the travelling expenses of convicts can save the travelling expenses of convict can save the traveling expenses of control by bringing the Penitentiary down, say to Battery Point, in Port Poyal. We copy from the Beaufort Republican:

Saturday night some dusky individual forced the residence of the residence.

an entrance into the rear yard of the residence of H. G. Judd, and took one of the long fire ladders belonging to the premises, and raised it so as to reach the second story, went up sofily, and endeavored to enter the sleeping apartment of Mr. P. L. Wiggins. This gentleman, owing to the excessive heat was lying on his sofa, with little or no disposition to sleep. and was therefore in a condition to hear if not to see all that was going on. Thinking that he heard strange noises, he looked fowards his north window and there stood a mahogany colored individual just ready to rush in. The major made a bound and selzed his revolven, but on reaching the window the man had made his escape by jumping the garden fence. Saturday night the house of Mr. Fuller was noticed his name, taken therefrom contains. and was therefore in a condition to hear if no intered, his pants taken therefrom, contain ng only \$5, and his shirt carried away. The entleman had received his salary during the lay, and the thieves evidently were con of the fact-but he took the precaution to slow

of the lact—out he too.

It away in a safe spot.

Sunday night a desperado broke into Mr.

Conant's store, and abstracted about \$4 in pennies. The watchmen must be a somnoient set to allow this to take place under their very The residence of Dr. H. M. Fuller, near the

Point, must be included in this burgiarious raid—they entered the house from the plazza, coolly searched the doctor's pockets, took the coolly searched the doctor's pockets, took the wallet to the table, disturbed nothing but money, which amounted to some, three or four dollars, then proceeded to ransack a trunk close by, and after going through their devotion in that line, proceeded to carry off-snother, and in their journey doorwards, he or they stumbled, and thus alarmed the family. The trunk was dropped, and the colored man made efforts to catch the rogue, but he evaded

Monday, evening two colored men were ob Monday evening two colored men were observed prowling around the residence of Mrs. A. Williams at the Point. The movements of these individuals were watched very closely, as their only desire seemed to be to get into the house. At 4 o'clock A. M. they took a boat lying in the stream, and pulled away towards Pigeon Point.

THE GROWING COTTON CROP.

THE LATEST OFFICIAL BULLETIN FROM THE AGRICULTURAL BURBAU.

ertainty of a Short Crop-Two and half Million Bales the Minimum and Three and a half Million Bales the Maximum Estimate-A Good Prospect for High Prices.

WASHINGTON, July 12. The information received at the Agricultu ral Bureau since the last report concerning the prospect of the cotton crop tends to con firm that report in all respects. In several important cotton-growing sections there is no improvement, in others there is a slight falling off in the condition of the stand, and in others there is a slight improvement. In many counties, in the best cotton-growing States, the crop is a good deal in the grass, and will give but an indifferent yield. Altogether, the prospect is no better than at the last report. In a day or two the official report will be given to the public.

Later-The Official Report. WASHINGTON, July 14. The July returns do not materially change the cotton crop prospect reported in June Severe rain storms have continued to ob struct cultivation, and check the growth the States on the Gulf coast. The States Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florid average lower in condition than at the date the last report; the Georgia and Texas aver age remains unchanged, and an improvemen is indicated in the Carolinas, Tennessee an Arkansas. The percentage of each, as con pared with the July statement of last year, as follows: North Carolina, July, 1870, 94 pe cent.; July, 1871, 99 per cent. South Carolin July, 1870, 96 per cent.; July, 1871, 100 pe cent. Georgia, July, 1870, 101 per cent July, 1871, 82 per cent. Florida, July 1870, 98 per cent.; July, 1871, 88 per cen Alabama, July, 1870, 102 per cent.; July, 187 81 per cent. Mississippi, July, 1870, 95 pe cent.; July, 1871, 80 per cent. Louisiana, Jul 1870, 101 per cent.; July, 1871, 75 per cen Texas, July, 1870, 97 per cent.; July, 1871, per cent. Arkansas, July, 1870, 101 per cent July, 1871, 90 per cent. Tennessee, July, 187 85 per cent.; July, 1871, 98 per cent. While n estimate can at this early period be authorit tively made, this information leads to the fol lowing conclusions: With a reduction of 19 per cent., relatively low condition, and a season as long as that of 1870, there should be gather ed a crop of 3,200,000 bales, or about as large as that of 1869; with a season of average length, 2,900,000 bales; with an early frost and very unfavorable season for picking, 2,700,000 bales. The prevalence of insects, with other unpropitious circumstances, would probably reduce the crop to 2,500,000 bales; and a steady improvement of the plant for sixty days, with the longest and most favorable picking season.

might carry the aggregate up to 3,500,000 bales. This is represented as a fair statement of the range of probabilities, based on the most extensive and reliable data and uninfluenced by the clamors of the speculators of the Cotton Exchange.

CROPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Edgefield.

A gentleman from the neighborhood of Beach Island informs the Aiken Journal that the corn crops were never better than this year, particularly the highland crop. Cotton is also looking well. Anderson

The Intelligencer says: "For the last ten days, we have had a season of warm, dry weather. Partial rains have fallen, but none t between of very wide scope. The corn and cotton thutching the but the cotton is nearly all weed, as the growth has been very rapid and unposed?" Darlington. We regret to learn that in some portions of

the county the crops are suffering consider-ably from want of rain. Planters from the ably from want of rain. Planters from the neighborhood of Dove's Depot say that they have not had a good rain in four weeks. From other places the reports continue to be favorable, showing that rains have been plentiful, able, showing that rains have oeen pleating, and that the yield will be as great as was anticipated. Our own village has been quite dry for three or four weeks. Yesterday, however, we had a refreshing little shower, which, although not sufficiently heavy to do the crops much good, had a good effect on the temperature. We hope that it is the first of a number of equally refreshing showers. Beaufort.

The Beaufort Republican, of the 13th, says. From all portions of our county comes to "From all portions of our county comes to us encouraging reports of every crop that has been sown. From St. Helena, especially, the planters inform us that cotton has not looked so well and healthy for the past three seasons as at present. We are glad to note this, for the experience in the cotton line has; been as at present. We are glad to note this, for the experience in the cotton line has been verging on the disastrous, bringing an inclination among them to turn their attention to other matters, or to let their lands out either on shares on in ten-acre patches to the colored help. The dry spell during May has had a tendency to keep the plant back, but the coplous rains have finally put it in a fine condition. Rice, near Pocotaligo, is looking well, and promises an abundancy of this useful article. While the neighboring States have been deluged by rain, we have had no more than is absolutely essential for a healthy and abundent harvest. It is feared by many that the caterpillar will make its appearance and destroy the cotton. That, of course, is beyond the power of any one to stop. We can only hope for the best. At present, things look well and promising."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 14. No more applications for soldiers' discharges

will be entertained, as the army is now reduced to thirty thousand. The President remains at Long Branch until

the 15th of August, when he goes to California. He is not coming to Washipgton unless an emergency requires. The Attorney-General has gone to North

The Ku-Klux committee examined Treasurer ingler, of Georgia, and Mayor Anderson, of Sayannah. Their testimony fully sustains

the deplorable financial condition and bad

management in that State, and of the venality

and incompetence of persons in power. PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE GREEN-VILLE UNIVERSITY.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

The Convention of Kentucky Baptists at Louisville offer \$300,000 to remove the Baptist University from Greenville, S. C., to an eligible point in Kentucky, provided the other Southern States will raise \$200,000.

THE CALIFORNIA KU-KLUX.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14. George Kirk, banished from Virginia City, returned there, when the Vigilants hung him. A REVENUE SCRIMMAGE.

NEW YORK, July 14. The revenue officers, supported by fifty marines from Breoklyn, made a raid on the distillers, captured one distiller, mashed one still. Three marines were wounded.

A BAID ON CUBA.

Landing of Rafact Quesada with a Party of Venezuellans.

NEW YORK, July 14. Rafael Quesada, with two hundred Vene zuelians, has landed in Cuba. Spanish report say they were closely pursued, many killed, and much of their stores captured.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, July 14. The barometer will probably rise on the lakes, with clear weather from Michigan to Kentucky and eastward. The area of the lowest barometer will probably move eastward to the Bay of Fundy by Saturday morning. Fresh westerly winds are probable for Saturday on the Atlantic coast and the lakes. Partially clouds weather with southwestern winds will cloudy weather with southwestern winds wil probably prevail in the Southern States. Dan gerous winds are not anticipated. Storm merely local are not considered.

Yestarday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A.-4.47 P. M.

ge	Place of Observation.	of Baro-	nometer	TO HOLD	E E	ther
ie.	Augusta				Light.	Cloud
b-	Baltimore	29.90			Fresh.	Estr.
in	Boston	29.81			Gentle.	Thr'n
of	Buffalo, N. Y	29.76	76	SW	Fresh.	Thr'ng Clear.
	Cheyenne, W. T.	29.19			Fresh.	Clear.
da	Chicago	29.94	10	(12m		Clear.
of.	Cleveland	29.87	83	SW.	Gentle.	Fair.
er-	Corinne, Utah	20.01	90	SW	Fresh.	Fair.
200	Detroit	29.84	80	NE	Fresh.	Cler'n
nt	Indianapolis	29.89	91	NW	Fresh.	Fair.
nd	Key West, Fla	30.04	86	E	Fresh.	Fair.
•	Knoxville, Tenn.	29.92	91	NW	Gentle.	Fair.
m	Lake City, Fla	29.97	18	WK	Fresh.	Thr'ng
18	Memphis, Tenn .	29.99			Gentle.	Pair.
er	Milwankee, Wis.	30.03	74	NE	Fresh.	Thr'ng
er.	Mobile	30.09	75	W	Gentle.	Cler'n
8,.	Nashville	30.00	93	W	Gentle.	Cloud
er	New London, Ct.	29.87	74	5	Gentle.	Cloud
유선생동	New Orleans	30.05	90	NW	Gentle.	Pair.
t.;	New York	29.87	80	3	Fresh.	Fatr.
y,	Omaha, Neb	29.93	89	NE	Gentle.	Clear.
	Oswego, N. Y	29.71	85	W	Light.	Fair,
at.	Philadelphia	29.88	88	/E		Clear.
1,	Pittsburg, Pa	29.94	89	SW	Gentle.	Fair.
er	Portland, Me	29.83	85	5	Presia.	Hazy.
	Rochester, N. Y.	29.74	83	W	Light.	Fair.
y,	san Francisco	30.08	00	W	Beech	Fair.
ıt.	Savannah	29.98			Fresh .	Lt.Ra
	St. Louis	29.87			Gentle.	Fatr.
93	Toledo, O				Brisk. Fresh.	Fair.
t.;	Washington, D.C.	29.85			Gentle.	Lt.Ra
	Wilmington, N.C.	29.82			Light.	Cler'n
10,	Norfolk	29.88	75	g ·	Gentle.	Cler'n
00	Lynchburg	80.05			Gentle.	Clear.
a-	Cape May	29.86			Gentle.	Pair.
al-	Mt. Washington.	30.11	45	NW		Cloud

THE COAL OIL REGIONS.

The Present Condition of the Petroleun Interest.

Colonel Forney writes to the Philadelphia Press from the oil regions of Pennsylvania a ong account of the present condition of the petroleum field. He says:

There are now forty-seven oil districts. In the last month of May these forty-seven districts produced 408,797 barrels, equal to 13,187 barrels per day, which, at \$4 50 or \$5 per barrel, will give you some idea of the revenue derived from this new branch of industry. Many changes have taken place under the new regime, but no revolution has been so effective as the substitution of wrought-iron pipes, some two and a half inches in diameter, for the two and a half inches in diameter, for the eriginal plan of conveying oil in barrels from the wells to the tanks on the railroad cars.

These pipes are frequently carried over a distance oi three or four miles. They are manufactured in Philadelphia, and are composed of sections, which screw into each other. They are spread over the most irregular ground, up and down hills, and when fastened into the tanks at both ends the steam engine is applied, and the oil is forced down at a very rapid fate until the railroad tank is full. There are said to be over 2000 miles of There are said to be over 2000 miles of

his pipe now laid in the district. The question may be asked why, if such for-tunes were realized when oil commanded only \$1.25 a barrel, it cannot be obtained at the same price now? The answer is that the ar-ticle itself has appreciated owing to the in-ereasing demand for it; and as the trade is in the hands of certain united organizations, they slacken operations the moment the de-mand moderates, or store their oil in vast tanks on their estates, some of which hold 10,000 and even as high as 20 000 barrels. You will perceive therefore, that while there are many failures, while many a poor fellow bored valuly for the precious liquid, the average profit is enormous, and that one or two good producwells is a sure fortune.

THE NORTH GERMAN "EAGLE BIRD."—The shape and attitude of the eagle of North Germany, to be portrayed on the Imperial arms, have been the subject of brisk discussion of late. By the Federal Council it has been finally determined that the North German eagle shall henceforth have but on head, which appendage shall look to the right, and have above it in a glory the imperial crown. On the breast is to appear a shield, and on that shield the Prussian eagle, each wing with six broad and five narrow feathers; and, finally, the claws are to be all black, the ted talons of the old device to be henceforth discarded, and the tail is to appear in "heraldic delineation," which is to appear in "heraldic delineation," which the New York World understands to be a tech the New York World understands to be a tech-nical way of expressing that it is to be puffed out fan-shape after the similitude of a turkey gobbler in the first flush of love. The feet of the bird, we must add, are not to hereafter rasp anything.

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without any advance upon the Goods, consisting
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WILLIAM SCHRODER,
Proprietor of Emperor William Cigar Store,
intylo

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owest prices and nothing endorsed but what is good of its kind. Mind of sale 70 10 done not PUBCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO. Nos. 244 and 487 King Street

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